Taken Up by Preachers, Teachers, roads and Clubs.

A Louisiana teacher changed the enfire character of picture shows in her town by asking the manager to cooperate with her in class work. When her pupils in literature were reading "The Vicar of Wakefield" the manager exhibited a picture film of that classic. When the geography class began to study about Switzerland the manager secured films showing Alpine climbing.

The Iowa Federation of Women's Clubs has started a movement to induce moving picture managers to show Red Cross films and other hygienic subjects throughout the State. The senior class of the high school at Florence, Col., has made the introduction of high grade films into the local picture houses their year's work in civics.

The Woman's Municipal League of Tecumseh, Neb., made an arrangement with the manager of the Lyric Theatre of that city to give them a percentage of one day's receipts each week, and exhibit certain films illustrating the civic needs and work of the city, accivic needs and work of the city, according to the Woman's Home Comducing films showing phases of foreign passion. This has brought manager, life which missionaries aim to alleviate.

NEW USES FOR FILM SHOWS. patrons and social workers closely topatrons and social workers closely together for the city's good.

The president of the Great Northern
road is encouraging immigration to the
Northwest by sending out twenty thousand feet of special films showing industrial and agricultural life along its
route. These are displayed in cities
where congestion should suggest the
slogan "Back to the Farm." The
Tarrant County Medical Society, Ft.
Worth, Tex., has started an educational campaign by showing in moving
pictures how to keep food clean and
pure, the care of milk, sanitary dairies,
&c.

The New York State Board of Chari-ies wished to interest the public in the rork and methods pursued in various state institutions. It had a film company take moving pictures in orphan-ages, reformatories, hospitals, schools for the blind and the crippled, homes, &c. These are now exhibited in com-mercial clubs and at conventions and

mercial clubs and at conventions and county fairs.

The Rev. Walter Burr, pastor of the Congregation Church at Olathe, Kan., found that he could not induce people to come to his church during hot weather. On summer Sunday nights he rented the local airdome, showed religious films and talked to enormous gatherings. C. B. Vickery, general secretary of the Missionary Educational Movement, is doubling and trebling the attendance at his meetings by intro-



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> Wholesale Fish

# Chesebro Brothers

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### THE STOCKHOLDER AND THE FACTORY WORKER

An Exposition of Their Relations in the More Modern Plant.

NO ONE MAN CONTROLLING

Nor Are the Destinies of Workers Subjeet to the Will of Any Individual, However Rich.

A corporation is made up of three comecutive or manager and the operatives. In the old days the popular idea pictured a few wealthy and avaricious stockholders, through the agency of their executive, grinding down and oppressing the operatives in order to extract from them the last dollar that could be added to their ill gotten gains.

President Hobbs of the National Asso ciation of Cotton Manufacturers told members of the Textile Club at a recent din-

together with the universal fact that the number of women stockholders is rapidly

by women and trustees. The average holding of stockholders is thirty-eight chares of a par value of \$3,800 only, a great contrast to the existing popular ppinion that the ownership is in the hands of a few wealthy people. While these companies do not by any means include all the mills, they are representative con-cerns, and the same conditions will be found true in all similar corporations. The textile corporations really give large numbers of people a chance to make individually small investments and in that regard are a great benefit to the community and should be encouraged in all reasonable ways by local. State and national legislation.

Turthermore there are represented in the returns a vast army of 148,350 employees, for each one of whom an investment at par value of \$914 has been made in the capital stock of these mills. It seems to me that this fact is an impressive one. In other words, before employment can be given an investment in par value of capital stock in round numbers of \$1,000 has been made for every man and woman who is to be employed in a cotton mill. or considering the actual replacement value of the mills, the investment requisite be-"Furthermore there are represented in of the mills, the investment requisite before a man or woman can be given work

"It is only when we study and under stand the facts that we realize the very large number of people, stockholders employees and others, directly and in directly dependent on the continued success of these industries. The individual holdings are small and often represent the savings of a lifetime by people who by thrift and economy have accumulated a little money and then invested it

ivelihood may depend. "Such then very briefly is the situation to-day as to the average stockholders. the hands of the manager, who acts as

family about him, some carding, others constantly bewailing the departure of

"I am well aware that I speak against popular impression and largely against popular impression and largely against popular sentiment when I assert that the factory system in every respect is vastly superior as an element in civilization to the domestic system which preceded it; that the social and moral influences of the present outshine the social and moral influences of the plant.

that the social and moral influences of the present outshine the social and moral influences of the old.

"The domestic laborer's home, instead of being the poetic one, was far from the character poetry has given it. Huddled together in what poetry calls a cottage and history a hut, the weaver's family lived and worked, without comfort, conveniences, good food, good air and without much intelligence. Drunkenness and theft of materials made each home the scene of crime and want and disorder. Superstition ruled and envy swayed the workers. If the members of a family endowed with more virtue and intelligence than the common herd tried so to conduct themselves as to secure at least

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PETER QUINN, Vice-President. "Everything that swims, clings or crawls in Fresh and Salt Water." Hunter & Trimm Co. The Only House for Genuine Torbay Wholesale Fishmongers

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bers of the Textile Club at a recent dinner in Providence, as quoted in the Textile Manufacturers Journal:

"In the first place let us take up the stockholder and see who and what he really is to-day, no matter who or what he may have been in the past. To-day a stockholder in any corporation is just the plain average citizen who has saved a little money and who has invested it in the shares of some corporation which for one reason or another has seemed safe and attractive to him for investment purposes.

The weaving rooms there can be no crowd-ing of persons.

"During the agitation for factory legislation in the early part of the last century it was remarked before a committee of the House of Commons 'that no part of a cotton mill is one-tenth part as impure as the House of Commons with a moderate attendance of men-bers. This is true to-day. The poorest factory in this country is as good a place to breather in as Representatives Hall during sessions or the ordinary schoolroom. In this respect the new system of labor far surpasses the old.

passes the old.
"The laws of Massachusetts, which are "Corporations are no longer controlled by a few men of great wealth. The contrary is true. In the last ten years it has been computed that the number of stockholders in the larger corporations in the United States has increased from 228,000 to 872,000, and the number is steadily increasing. The United States Steel Corporation now has over 200,000 stockholders, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company over 10,000, and other corporations in like proportion. This steaded warmed in winter. You will note that this mill furnishes ten times the space and nearly double the amount of fresh air required by law for our school children.

children.
"One of our State medical inspectors number of women stockholders is rapidly increasing.

"In thirty-seven of the 108 companies a majority of the stockholders were women and in seventy-two of the companies a majority of the stock was owned by women and trustees. The average of the facts, who claim a textile mill is an unbeatty place.

of the facts, who claim a textile mill is an unhealthy place for men and women to work in. I suggest that our philanthropists and politicians turn their attention for a time to the conditions existing in the homes of the operatives and bring them up to the standard now found in the mills.

"Time will not permit me to go into details, but let us consider the following facts: The modern factory has abolished the sweat shop; the regular life and hours have of necessity lessened dissipation; there can be no overcrowding f om the very nature of the machinery; labor lawe have greatly reduced the hours of work; all sorts of devices lessen hard labor; each new machine not only lessens labor but enables men to earn their livings in less time; it was the necessity of our mills that first made possible the development of humidification and cooling of air which now gives comfort to the afflicted in our hospitals.

FLORAL ART IS NOT NEW.

Flower making and the use of natural and artifical flowers for decorative pur-Egyptian tombs dried garlands of flowers have been found and antiquarians have learned from the old Coptic books that flowers were used for decorating banque chambers. The Greeks have left indisputable evidence that the art of flower

While the power of Rome was at its nd it is their interests that are put into zenith the citizen of that empire was not the hands of the manager, who acts as trustee for them, a responsibility that is fully appreciated by all conscientious men; and I assure you, gentlemen, in times of trouble and panic it is no easy burden to bear.

"On the other side of the executive stand the operatives, the men and women whose skill and loyalty depends the success of the industry. Strangely enough, there has been as much, or more, misrepresentation about the condition of the operatives as about the stockholders. In this connection Carroll D. Wright stated, with reference to conditions in England a little over 100 years ago:

"There is something poetic in the idea of the weaver of old England, before the spinning machinery was invented, work-ing at his loom in his cottage with his contential to the decoration of the weaver of old England, before the spinning machinery was invented, work-ing at his loom in his cottage, with his contential to the decoration of sweet smelling bloesoms. Sare the amphitheatre the stadia and the boxes were gorgeously decorated with the samplified heather the stadia and the boxes were a mass of Sicilian bit to silks and flowers while on gala days the streets were a mass of Sicilian bit to silks and flowers while on gala days the streets were a mass of Sicilian bit to silks and flowers while on gala days the streets were a mass of Sicilian bit to silk and flowers while on gala days the streets were a mass of Sicilian bit to silk and flowers while on gala days the streets were a mass of Sicilian bit to silk and flowers while on gala days the streets were a mass of Sicilian bit these colors, although all but seven of the have been proscribed by law. Uncle Sam says the others contain arsenic or other mineral or metallic points of the chief points of interest and Seneca tells us that at the flowers while on gala days the streets were a mass of Sicilian bit these colors, although all but seven of the chief points of the chief points of interest and Seneca tells us that at the flowers while on gala days the others contain a

spinning machinery was invented, working at his loom in his cottage, with his into existence, that of using flowers in nuptial and prenuptial banquets and spinning the wool or the cotton for the feasts and finally invaded the precincts reaver, and writers and speakers are of the church whenever a marriage was celebrated, though for centuries past it had been the custom for garlands to be showered on the happy bride and bride

groom returning from the temple After all the big battles of the Middle Ages it was the custom for the victorious nation to decorate the streets and churches in honor of the victory. In the Eastern world the Chinese and Japanese have for thousands of years been proficient in the flower decorative art and its tenets have been handed down to this day through the centuries without any radical change from that practised by their forefathers. Japanese and Chinese art has a niche by itself in the hall of fame and their methods are quite different from those of the decorators of the western half of the world. All the ingenuity and wonderful patience which gained fame for them in various other branches of art have been brought into play in the use of flowers for decorative purposes.

Millions of dollars are spent on decorations in America every year. It is said that the amount spent for decorative purposes each year is sufficient to build three battleships and place them in commission. It is considered nothing unusual for \$1.000 to be charged by florists for decorating a banquet hall, while as much as \$15,000 has been paid for home decorations.

The decorator has to go through a hard thousands of years been proficient

decorations.

The decorator has to go through a hard The decorator has to go through a hard and long school of experience before he is able to command the salary of an expert for the materials at his command are of a fragile nature and it is next to impossible to experiment with them. Certain set forms are known and prescribed for certain occasions, but when a carte blanche order is given then the art of the decorator comes into play and his artistic sense is well tested, for it depends upon him to please his patrons in an artistic way, and also by the wonderful blending of his flowers.

Way of Canada continuously for five days was served during that time, on the dining cars, with 660 meals daily or 3,300 meals in all. This was done on two standard dining cars, each having a seating capacity of 30 persons and managed by one conductor, four cooks and five waiters. At this rate each waiter served at each meal an average of 22 persons, and each chair would be used an average of three and two-thirds times at each meal.

# COULD BE IMPROVED

A Gap Yet to Be Bridged Between

VIEWS OF ALFRED W. McCANN

The Retailer Gets a Properly Labelled

self-respect they were either abused of ostracized by their neighbors. The ignorance under the old system added to the squalor of the homes under it and what all these elements failed to produce in making the hut an actual den was faithfully performed in too many instances by the swine of the family.

"Itet us now turn from that very unpleasant but literally true picture of the conditions that surrounded the domestic system of manufacture and consider the conditions under which the operatives in the textile industry work to-day. We find them working in large, clean, well lighted, well ventilated rooms, amid healthful surroundings, far better than their homes, and as a matter of fact the healthlest places they are ever in."

"The regular order maintained in the factory cures this evil of the old system and enables the operative to know with reasonable certainty the wages he is to receive the next pay day," said another speaker. "His life and habits become more orderly and he finds too that as he has left the closeness of his home shop for the usual clean and well lighted factory he imbibes more freely of the health giving tonic of the atmosphere. It is commonly supposed that cotton factories are crowded with operatives.

"From the nature of things the spinning and weaving room cannot be crowded. The spinning mules in their advancing and retreating locomotion must have five or six times the space to work in that the actual bulk of the mechanism requires, and where the machinery stands the operative cannot. In the weaving rooms there can be no crowdent in the early part of the last century legistation in the early part of the last century. Experts in pure food matters, men who have studied the various phases of a problem that has been so much before the public, find that there are still many things to be desired in food legislation. Alfred W. McCann, a New York specialist who has given much of his time to pure food investigation, has more than once pointed out that while the law requires a manufacturer of sweets, for instance, to inform a candy dealer that the penny candies sold to the children of the streets contain coal tar dyes or artificial colors, yet it does not permit the buyer at retail to know that the individual piece taken from the labelled box contains these things.

"The baker buys a tub of process butter, made from reworked rancid butter, and the tub is marked 'renovated,'" said Mr. McCann. "He buys a tub of 'compound,' instead of lard. He buys 'chocolate color' for his icing that contains no He buys 'egg color' for his cakes. He buys alum for his cheap flour and his baking powder. He buys coumarin and vanillin, instead of vanilla extract. All these things are properly labelled when they reach him, but his layer cakes, his fancy cakes, his ice cream are not labelled and the consumer has no means of knowing that he is being defrauded.

"A soda fountain serves synthetic fruit flavors, artificial colors and saccharin, but the soft drink consumer has no knowledge of these facts, although the proprietor of the soda fountain may buy his materials from the manufacturer properly labelled

There is something of a shock in the discovery that even our old fashioned molasses has not escaped the machinations of the food dopers, and the shock is doubled when we learn that the molesses manufacturers are actually desirous of preventing the importation of pure molasses from Barbados for fear that its purity may eventually become an issue and thus threaten the base and unnecessary practice of the home industry.

"Like everything else that is false or nnecessary, Louisiana molasses is preparing its own woes and it will have tself to blame when the final crash arrives. Every barrel of the boiled sugar cane now manufactured in America is treated with sulphur dioxide before being put on the market.

"The rich dark color of pure molasse

is thus bleached out and the trade desideratum, cream yellow, is evolved. The bleaching agent employed is a powerful poison, and no living thing can exist in the presence of its fumes. molasses industry, nevertheless, has been able to keep Uncle Sam's hands off.

"Fruits and berries delayed in transit, softened and soured and discolored by decay, are not considered waste products by the unscrupulous iam and ielly He can buy them for a song, and with the aid of glucose and benzo ate of soda make a compound which juvenile taste persists in demanding through its inheritance of the traditions of grandmother's jam closet.

"Such a compound is a dark, syrupy fibrous substance, unsightly and uninif it were not for the aid of coal tar dye mmoned to practise its deception.

summoned to practise its deception.

"This cheap product pays a handsome profit to the dealer, and of course discourages the honest product on which the profit is much, smaller. The tendency of the times is thus hurried toward substitution and fraud, and artificial color is the symbol of this degradation. If deceit were the only issue it would still be bad enough, but various scientific bodies of Europe have investigated the harmfulness of food colors, and the Paris Academy of Medicine, deputized by the French Government to investigate this subject, announced that fifteen food colors are toxic and twenty are under grave are toxic and twenty are under grave

cubic centimeter. Tomato pulp is a waste product and represents the skin and cores and sweepings of the canning factory."

New Fence for Sing Sing Prison.

From the Albany Argus.
Superintendent Scott of the State prison department is experimenting with a new vire fence which is calculated to render escape from prison more difficult. The fence is formed of woven wire and is ing a rather difficult task. He plans to the river bank at Sing Sing with the new fencing and prevent escape by this route which is so often selected by criminals with wayward tendencies.

The escape of two prisoners from Sing Sing recently has been responsible for the adoption of the new wire fencins. In the summer time the Hudson river in-sures against escape, but with cold weather, the ice and a little fog the wayward ones are offered an opportunity and the temptation to try their luck at makthe temptation to try their luck at making a break for freedom. With the new fence in position, escape will be almost impossible. Col. Scott has not yet decided whether he will use the fencing around in other prisons of the State. With the exception of Auburn prisons of this State are fenceless.

Lively Work on a Dining Car. From the Railway Age Gazette.

A party of tourists which recently way of Canada continuously for five of thirds times at each meal.

FLOW OF THE OHIO RIVER, the Ohio river with those of the

Greater Than That of the Upper Missis-

although its drainage area is but one-third that of the combined Mississippi and Missouri Combined.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch.
In volume of water the Ohio River is the main tributary of the Mississippi. Its mean discharge according to the record of the United States Geological Survey, is about 300,000 cubic feet per second, which is much more than the discharge of the St. Lawrence river at Ogdensburg, N. Y., although the drainage area of the St. Lawrence river at Ogdensburg, N. Y., although the drainage area of the Geological Survey coverning part of the Geological Survey coverning part of the drainage area of the Ohio.

The maximum flow of the Ohio is approximately 1,500,000 cubic feet per second—about thirty times the low-water flow.

A comparison of records of flow of although its drainage area is but one-that of the combined Mississippi and

## BEER

Other Cereals

Since the Civil War and the almost coincident setting up of the internal revenue system the production and consumption of beer in this country have been truly astounding. To make this point clear we quote a few tabular figures, noting therewith that the production of 1863 (the first year of internal revenue) was but 885,272 barrels, and taking only the statistics since 1900:

1901......40,517,078 1902......44,478,832 1903......46,650,780 .63,216,851 Commenting on the wonderfully in-

creased consumption of beer in this country and the sensible diminution in the quantity of ardent spirits used within the last decade, "The New York Sun" in an editorial on August 22, 1905. reaches the conclusion that "beer drives out hard drink." "The Sun" also notes direct consequence of the successful as a consequence that public drunkenness is comparatively rare in all the cities of America to-day among all classes of society.

James Dalrymple, Glasgow's commissioner of municipal railways, who large sum is earned in agreeable, saniwas recently in this country, was constantly struck by the same fact, as contrasted with conditions abroad. Drunken workingmen are rarely seen in any American community.

A few years ago the New York State Board of Health caused about five hundred samples of malt liquors brewed in this state to be analyzed chemically by the state analyst. Not one of the large number of samples was found to contain any deleterious substances. The verdict was that there was no adulteration

Senator McCumber, in "The Congressional Record," is recorded as saying: country the purest beers that are manuthe fact that the brewers' associations The brewers take pride that through

some and Unadulterated; Flows from among the earliest advocates of the most Nourishing and Staple Ingre- pure food law. They are pleased also dients, such as Barley. Hops, Corn and to be able to say that their brewhouses stand open to the public for inspection. In fact, they would be glad to have folks come in to see how the product is prepared, because in that way the knowledge of how cleanly beer and malt liquors are prepared would become reneral, and less credit be given to the slanderers of a great industry

In 1898 about thirty-six million barrels of beer were brewed in this country. in 1908 nearly fifty-nine million barrels. about 62 per cent. increase. Beer is thus fairly entitled to be called the national beverage.

In the State of New York alone prohibitory laws would involve the confiscation of at least three hundred millions of dollars of brewery and saloon property, to say nothing about the depreciation in the value of palatial hotels and restaurants, and real estate values generally; they would destroy to a greater or less extent not less than three hundred and fifty lines of business activities dependent upon and allied with the brewing and kindred industries; the immense and irreparable loss to agricultural pursuits would be reckoned in the millions.

The army of unemployed in the State of New York would be increased by at least seventy thousand men as a issue of the prohibition movement and no trade would be free from the ravages of this peril. Approximately nine millions of dollars would be lost to brewery employees alone; and this tary, satisfactory and highly remunerative employment.

Brewers and retailers pay nearly twenty millions of dollars annually into the treasury of the State of New York for license tax independent of real estate, water and other taxes, and the liquor traffic of the State of New York alone contributes to the National Government annually about twenty-three millions of dollars

Schools are maintained, beneficent public instutitions are reared and supported and important public works are made possible by the revenue derived from and through the liquor traffic. I believe that we manufacture in this Even the Government machinery of the state draws upon the excise fund. If factured on the face of the earth, and this income were cut off the huge increase in general taxation would be

#### New York State Brewery Industry

ington and Oregon.

New York still produces one-fourth of the total quantity of hops produced in the United States. According to the latest United States census New York produced 17,332,340 pounds of the total quantity of 49,209,704 pounds raised in the entire country. Up to about 1840 the New England States raised almost all the hops grown in the United States. At about that time brewing began to develop in New York, and when, a few years later, lager beer was pretty generally introduced the New York growers began operations on a larger and steadily expanding scope and continued them until they practically dominated the market.

As late as 1885 New York State raised

are all in favor of this pure food bill staggering. There would be no comevidences the fact that they are satisfied pensatory process either in the wealth that they manufacture a pure article." of the community or increased expendi-

Last year New York breweries truned out 14,000,000 barrels of beer, a good fourth of the total output in the United States—about 60,000,000 barrels. Consequently, the New York brewers pay one-fourth of the United States internal revenue tax, which is easily figured out and as easily collected at \$ia barrel. The brewers pay a couple of millions more to the State and to communities in corporation, water and real estate taxes. Indirectly, of course, a very large proportion of the excise revenues, the most productive source of taxation in the state, is derived from the brewing industry.

The most obviously valuable quality about the brewer is that he pays, and pays well.

At a conservative estimate the New York State brewers use every years \$14,000,000 worth of hops and cereals, cats and hay. The chief hop producing States are New York, California, Washington and Oregon.

New York still produces one-fourth of the total quantity of hops produced in the United States. According to the latest United States. According to the latest United States census New York in the entire country. Up to about 1840 the New England States raised almost all the hops grown in the United States.

At about that time brewing began to develop in New York, and when, a few years later, lager beer was pretty generally introduced the NewYork growers began operations on a larger and steadility expanding scope and continued the wintil they practically dominated in New York in 1863. His education was provided in New York in 1863. His education

which have so long honored them with high office, and have well earned the esteem in which they are held by their confreres.

Mr. Rudolph J. Schaefer was born in New York in 1863. His education was received in private and public schools and embraced general academic instruction and thorough commercial courses. After graduation he spent two years in downtown mercantile life and then took up the business of his father and uncle, the pioneer brewers of America, and rose through all grades of the calling to one of the principal heads of the oldest lager beer brewery in the United States, and may be said to-day to be among the best known and most popular men in the business, as well as clubdom, in and around New York. His social activities are numerous and diverse. His contribution to charity is liberal Among the clubs and societies of which he is a member are the following. New York Athletic Club, The Lambs, Republican Club, German Liederkranz, Larchmont Yacht Club, New York Yacht Club, German Hospital and Dispensary and Automobile Club of America. He is the Big Chief of the Huckleberry Indians and rear commodore of the Larchmont Yacht Club.

Mr. Jacob Ruppert, Jr., was also born in New York, in 1867, and likewise enjoyed the advantages of a liberal education, a valuable commercial schooling and a thorough training in the brewing business in all its branches, so that he is a well equipped and thoroughly competent manager of the brewery established by his father, and which has grown to such proportions as to be placed among those in the front rank ily expanding scope and continued them until they practically dominated them arket.

As late as 1825 New York State raised more than three-fourths of all the hops produced in the United States. Since then the Pacific Coast States mentioned before forged ahead, and, favored by climate and fertility of soil, increased their acreage and production until they are now able jointly to supply three-fourths of the demand.

The principal hop growing counties in New York are Otsego, Schoharie, Madison, Oneida and Franklin.

The question as to labor employed and wages paid by the brewers of the State of New York should include the labor engaged in kindred and dependent industries, viz. in malting and in bottling, unconnected with brewing establishments; in the manufactures, cooperage, of the many costly maching establishments; in the manufactures, were successed in New York and the state of workmen thus employed in brewing and its kindred and dependent trade in New York and the transport of workmen thus employed in brewing and its kindred and dependent trade in New York and the total proposed in New York in 1867, and likewise enjoyed the event of prohibition in this state, would have tremendous effect. It would throw many thousands out of steady and lugrative employment, it would be a terrible blow to our free school system, which is very largely maintained by the excise revenues, and would affect—seriously affect—other public institutions aided or maintained by the state.

The prime essential of thorough organization, managed by competent leaders, has always been recognized by these associations. Men of ability, experience, stauding in the community and special qualifications have